#
12

An Inaugural Dissertation on Mania ē Temulentia

by

Pupil March 12th 1823 William Milnor Jun.

Of all the
the human
self; or mo
intemperanc
same source
deranged co
sensity to co
been affected
of our country
with the long
evidence of
filled with
hold its sup
tence in pen
time Dr. N.
cay of the Pe
at his reque
and that they
The disease
by different

Of all the vast catalogue of diseases entailed upon the human family, there is not one more distressing in itself; or more degrading to its possessor than mania from intemperance. — Like all other diseases proceeding from the same source, it is generally connected with a debilitated and deranged condition of the constitution; and an inveterate propensity to continue the original cause of the disease. — It has been asserted by foreign writers that intemperance is a vice of our country; & the immense consumption of spirituous liquors, with the long train of attendant maladies, bear melancholy evidence of its correctness. — Our alms-houses, & hospitals are filled with its votaries, and even in our streets we daily behold its numerous victims dragging out a miserable existence in penury, and want. — Dr. Rush says that during the time Dr. N. Waters acted as resident Physician and Apothecary of the Pennsylvania-hospital, he instituted an inquiry at his request into the proportion of maniacs from this cause, and that they amounted to one third of the whole number. — The disease has been distinguished by a variety of names by different nosologists; it has been called Mania a potu;

his temule
d mania
Sauvage b
iseas genera
the stimul
or several
inces consi
troubled w
ps is genera
angement
is in conte
nest friend
some fusian
abusive, &
is countenan
hull, tense, &
skin hot, l
bowels are
tomach is ne
lity to sleep

febris temulenta; delirium tremens; brain fever of drunkenness; and mania ē temulentia; the last which (~~which~~) was adopted by Sauvage being the most definite is to be preferred. — The disease generally makes its appearance after the subsidence of the stimulating effects of the drinks after a long debauch. — For several days previous to the attack, the patient experiences considerable uneasiness; his appetite becomes bad, he is troubled with nausea, and vomiting in the mornings; his sleep is generally irregular, and unrefreshing. — Symptoms of derangement of mind then come on, he imagines that his life is in continual danger, & views with suspicion even his nearest friends; he conceits that he is pursued by a devil, or some furious animal, or that he is covered by vermin; & is very abusive, & tenacious of his own opinions when contradicted; his countenance is wild, & strongly expressive of fear; the pulse is full, tense, & sometimes very frequent; the tongue is dry; & the skin hot, but often damp upon using the least exercise; the bowels are sometimes costive, at others very open; the stomach is very irritable, with great thirst, and an inability to sleep. — In the progress of the disease nervous

emors com
ome cases h
s his bed cl
escape fro
ate of extre
eal to us
ture of the
mach is g
lairy fluid
organized
tubercles, absc
case which
the liver wa
lour, brittle,
inveterate
th the disea
ious mark
m its conne
anes, in the
in some cas

tremors come on, & the patient is often unable to walk; in some cases however his strength is prodigious; he tears in pieces his bed clothes, or whatever is within his reach, & endeavours to escape from his keepers, until his strength is exhausted, & a state of extreme debility ensues. — Post mortem examinations reveal to us precisely such morbid appearances, as from the nature of the symptoms we should be led to anticipate. — The stomach is generally inflamed, and often contains a thick glairy fluid; its coats are thickened, & in most cases signs of disorganization appear. — In the liver we find scirrhous, tubercles, abscesses, & the various effects of inflammation; in one case which I saw examined in the Alms-house, the substance of the liver was completely disorganized, it was of a dirty brown colour, brittle, and almost as dry as punk; the patient had been an inveterate drunkard for many years, & had been attacked with the disease several times. — The brain also displays various marks of disease, the dura mater is often separated from its connexions; there is water contained between the membranes, & in the ventricles; & the consistence of the brain itself is in some cases altered. — Concerning the treatment best

dapted to
opinion
treatmen
lusively fo
nce inc
tincture
he procu
ndeavour
nfortunat
ceable obj
the cons
eat of rem
han before
e of opinio
under ju
be fully co
administe
convulsions,
d by those
isease, that

adapted to the cure of the disease, there has been a variety of opinion. — Until within a few years the stimulating plan of treatment recommended by Sutton has been almost exclusively followed in this city. — The practice here is to commence immediately with the use of stimulants, as opium, the tincture of hop, the lac assafoetida, brandy toddy &c. — The procuring sleep being a great desideratum we should endeavour to tranquillize the patient as soon as possible; unfortunately opium has little effect in producing this desireable object; from thirty to forty grains have been given in the course of twenty four hours with little effect, except that of rendering the patient more furious, and intractable than before. — Dr. Armstrong recommends the moderate use of opium he observes, "however efficacious opium may be under judicious management, I have seen, I heard enough to be fully convinced, that it is a very perilous practice to administer it in large doses, since apoplexy, coma, and convulsions, may be thereby produced." — It has been observed by those whose experience has been most extensive in the disease, that little amendment is to be observed until the

atient has
celebrated D
ening the
nothing more
ark, and re
the he became
practice was
icial effect
treatment w
the patient
timulants a
tedy, wine
often used in
tone is nou
t. — During
vigorating
the disease;
this disease
ctis) recomm
from a clos

atient has enjoyed some refreshing sleep. — The late
lebrated Dr. Kuhn after resorting to all the various methods
curing the disease then in use, came to the conclusion that
thing more was necessary than to shut the patient up in a
ark, and retired room, & to permit him to remain there un
il he became tranquil. — In a number of cases in which the
ractice was tried in the alms-house, although decidedly ben
ficial effects resulted; it was found that some more active
eatment was necessary to eradicate the disease. — Where
e patient sinks into a typhoid state the most powerful
timulants are resorted to, opium; vol. alk; spiced brandy
ddy, wine whey; assafœtida, camphor, & tincture of hop are
ten used in large quantities. — The patient at the same
me is nourished with rich soups, oysters, spices, wine
c. — During convalescence the diet is of the most cordial,
invigorating kind. — Such was the method of treating
he disease; until Dr. Joseph Klapp (whose extensive practice
this disease afforded him ample opportunity to study its cha
acter) recommended a mode of practice entirely different. —
From a close examination of the various phenomena

of the disea
es in the
occasioned
ovum. — Th
stomach wh
afforded by
dence to the
then upon
ected to the
merits which
he to mak
any other re
entities in m
Dr. Cox who
not point
being most
species and
alimation o
to the extren
most valu

of the disease he was led to believe that its primary seat was in the stomach; that the affection of the brain was occasioned by its intimate connection with that important organ. — The nature of the exciting cause; the uneasiness of the stomach which precedes the disease; the relief which is often afforded by an accidental paroxysm of vomiting; bear stronger evidence to the correctness of this pathology. — Grounding his practice upon such a view of the pathology of the disease, he resorted to the use of emetics for its cure; by repeated experiments (which his extensive practice in the alms-house enabled him to make) he became convinced of their superiority over any other remedy in most cases of this disease. — The use of emetics in mania was recommended several years ago by Dr. Cox who published a work on insanity; but he does not point out any particular species of the disease, as being most benefitted by them; he says "In almost every species and degree of these complaints, from the slightest alienation of intellect that accompanies hypochondriasis to the extreme of mania furibunda, emetics have proved a most valuable, & efficacious remedy. — In a variety of in-

stances a d
emoved ou
limation of
aged
ing a profes
doors, nat
o dyspepsi
ted his busi
l sobriety, d
ailed on hi
him without
time a serva
as wholly re
cations of
ains of tar
of cases w
d by that
to evacuate
tely; with the
n emetic to

stances a single emetic has, in a very wonderful manner removed every symptom of mental alienation". — In confirmation of this practice he relates the following cases. — "aged 40, dark hair and eyes, though fair skin, following a profession which confined him most part of the day within doors, naturally of a gay, cheerful disposition, but subject to dyspepsia, & head-ache; without any obvious cause neglected his business, became irritable, & quarrelsome, his habits of sobriety, & industry gave place to tippling, & idleness. — I prevailed on him to take an antimonial emetic which restored him without any other remedy". — "I have at the same time a servant, who was formerly a patient whose disease was wholly removed by an emetic, who is still subject to aberrations of mind which are uniformly corrected by a few grains of tarta-emetic". — My recollection furnishes a variety of cases where the state of the intellect seemed regulated by that of the stomach". — The practice of Dr. Klapp is to evacuate completely the contents of the stomach immediately; with this view he generally directs from XV to XX grs of tartar emetic to be given in divided doses until copious vomiting

induced; d
lows the dis
It is seldom
ree times, d
moved by the
isease has be
tution is good
ttention sho
ion in eating
mall quanti
roduce this
course to the
anquillizing
om the leng
is constitutio
course to some
etida; tincture
ly often in
ervous tremo
e the lac a

is induced; & if after the lapse of twenty four, or forty eight hours the disease is not removed he repeats the emetic again — It is seldom necessary to repeat the emetic more than two or three times, & I have seen the disease in several instances removed by the administration of a single emetic. — Where the disease has been of a recent date, & where the patients constitution is good no other medicine is required. — Particular attention should be paid to the diet; as the least indiscretion in eating may occasion a recurrence of the disease; a small quantity of meat, or hard bread, or a few cucumbers may produce this effect; where this takes place we must have recourse to the emetic again, which will generally succeed in tranquillizing the patient. — Where the patient sinks either from the length of time which the disease has existed, or from his constitution having been broken down, we must have recourse to some of the stimulating articles as tincture of asafoetida; tincture of hop; vol. alk; spiced brandy toddy &c. — Very often in hard drinkers after the disease is removed the nervous tremors, & weakness will remain; the best remedies are the lac assafoetida; & the tincture of hop freely adminis-

tered. — Th
the disease,
when the pa
the affection
more succe
when the pa
practice sh
topical
diffuse exc
les to the
has been re
preference
orted to in
is not ge
plained;
Perhaps
debilitated
Cinchona
advantage
ch the ta

tered. — This practice if adopted in the commencement of the disease; when the patients constitution is not too far gone; when the pulse does not exceed eighty, or a hundred; & when the affection of the brain is not very violent will generally prove successful; but where the brain is violently affected, when the pulse is increased to 120 or 130 in a minute the practice should be different; we should then have recourse to topical depletion from the head; & should endeavour to diffuse excitement by the application of stimulating articles to the extremities; after the determination to the head has been removed; we should have recourse to the stimulants in preference to emetics. — When stimulants have been resorted to in the commencement of the attack; & when the emetic is not given until the patients constitution is very much impaired; it will like all other remedies fail of success. — Perhaps in some of those cases where the patient is much debilitated, & where stimulants have been used in vain; ipecacuanha might be substituted for the tartar emetic with advantage; as in such cases from the torpor of the stomach the tartar emetic does not operate properly, but runs

off by the bow
proves fatal.
successful it
was first recom
be used when
epilepsy; but
only safe but
the promulg
part of the co
testimony to
In the alm
case admitte
states they h
tion. — Nun
efficacy of th
two followin
city, who had
came to the c
holic, it was
in the streets

off by the bowels causing a diarrhoea which generally proves fatal. — In most cases where the tartar emetic is unsuccessful it is owing to this cause. — When the practice was first recommended by Dr. Klapp, he advised caution to be used when the disease was complicated with vertigo, or epilepsy; but he has since determined that they are not only safe but highly beneficial in all such cases. — Since the promulgation of this practice numerous cases in every part of the country have been recorded, which bear ample testimony to its superiority in most cases of the disease. — In the alms house where there are more cases of the disease admitted, than in any other institution in the United States they have been unusually successful since its adoption. — Numerous cases might be brought to prove the efficacy of the practice, but we will merely transcribe the two following. — A Farmer from the neighbourhood of this city, who had been very intemperate for a number of years; came to the city on business, while here he was engaged in a frolic, & was much intoxicated for several days; he was found in the streets in a state of complete insanity, & was taken to

the alms hous
pupils he was
nance was we
ed very apprek
when approac
cell; he comp
was full but ea
xtremely hot.
He was direct
treated very f
with them a t
in the operatio
ration remain
was in danger
ing in the ya
The emetic wa
that peculiar
tal disease se
it. – In this
diet was regul

the alms house. – When first examined by one of the house pupils he was in a state of furious madness, his counte-nance was wild, his eyes projecting from his head, he appear-ed very apprehensive that some one intended to kill him, & when approached retreated to the farthest corner of his cell; he complained of sickness at his stomach, his pulse was full but easily compressible, his bowels costive, his skin extremely hot & dry, & his tongue loaded with foul matter. – He was directed to be puked freely with tartar emetic; which operated very freely, discharging the contents of the stomach & with them a thick glairy fluid; he appeared much better af-ter the operation of the medicine but still some mental alie-nation remained; he was still apprehensive that his person was in danger, and declared that he heard persons conver-sing in the yard about taking his life. – The succeeding day the emetic was repeated, & brought up a larger quantity of that peculiar thick matter than at first; after this his men-tal disease subsided entirely and he has since had no return of it. – In this case no stimulants were used. – The patients diet was regulated; he was allowed soup, & bread; the use of

neat being studi
J. S. a ropema
ithout intermi
tate of furious
ns found im
he straight wa
hrew his head
ing manner. —
ids, his bowel
ned with a th
ty to sleep. — T
emetic, which
ach, and at th
bowels; after
much more calm
emaining the
om of derange
which came o
the first emet
l hop, and th

meat being studiously avoided during the convalescence.—

J. S. a ropemaker who had been intoxicated for several days without intermission was brought to the alms-house in a state of furious mania; his strength was so great that it was found impossible to restrain him without resorting to the straight waistcoat, & chaining his legs; even then he threw his head about until it was bruised in a most shocking manner.— His pulse was strong, & full, his countenance wild, his bowels very costive; his skin moist; his tongue covered with a thick fur; attended with thirst, and an inability to sleep.— He was ordered to be purged freely with tartar emetic, which brought away the contents of his stomach, and at the same time removed the obstruction of his bowels; after the operation of the tartar emetic he was much more calm; but some symptoms of the disease still remaining the emetic was repeated; after which no symptom of deangement appeared; the nervous tremors which came on in his case after the administration of the first emetic were removed by the use of the tincture of hops, and the lac assafoetida; he was discharged perfectly

cured on the
Blood-let
of mania, is g
previous h
ten succeeds
says "that th
ture of a soap
feeble and te
when the pu
to the head
the greatest
of Baltimor
its utility. — T
mount of sea
ded in three
portions on
once, in the
succeeds to
some excepti
of the sympt

cured on the fifth day after his admission. —

Blood-letting This important remedy in most species of mania, is generally inadmissible in this disease; as the previous habits of the patient, the debility which often succeeds the disease equally forbid its use. — Dr. Rush says "that the disease in most cases partakes of the nature of a soap bubble; with all its apparent force it is both feeble and transient." — Where the patient is very robust, where the pulse is full, tense with a strong determination to the head small bleedings may be of service. — One of the greatest advocates of this practice is Professor Potter of Baltimore, who speaks in the most decided terms of its utility. — He says; — "We have frequently bled to the amount of seventy or eighty ounces, and several times an hundred in three or four days. — Although (generally) small portions only can be with propriety taken away at once, in the collapsed state which almost always succeeds to the abuse of every form of alcohol, there are some exceptions to the rule. — The menacing character of the symptoms in the first stage, either in the form

of long cou
smoaking a
um, have in
blood with
We grant
missible, hu
sanguinary
bleeding fro
forty ounce
with the hap
local bleedi
ter it was de
accord with
(Armstrong)
patient in
sible. — Wh
and the pat
the protract
by repeated
ic countena

of long continued convulsions, sometimes indicating approaching apoplexy, or the presence of a ferocious delirium, have impelled us to draw twenty or thirty ounces of blood without withdrawing the ligature from the arm.— We grant that this is seldom necessary, & not often admissible, but we have never had occasion to regret so sanguinary a procedure.— We have drawn at a simple bleeding from the arm all the intermediate portions, from forty ounces to one ounce, by cupping, or leeching, and with the happiest effect.— In several unpromising cases local bleedings have surpassed our expectations, long after it was deemed prudent to bleed from the arm.— We accord with the sentiments of the judicious author (Armstrong) as they regard certain conditions of the patient in which blood-letting is no longer admissible.— When any organic affection has long existed and the patient has been gradually declining under the protracted action of the poison, is worn down by repeated paroxysms, especially if a leucophlegmatic countenance, or any appearance of dropsy are to

he observed a
ually prov
patients o
om or nev
in a majo
nclude it
Purging
mild purg
hence we s
tating mat
ases impro
hon it, wh
ften dange
ives in the
he necessit
ious in al
pear from
e not to
he treatme
xiliaries,

be observed, we are duly sensible the lancet will generally prove ineffectual, & often prejudicial". — On the patients of this city bleeding to any amount is seldom or never had recourse to in this disease; indeed in a majority of the cases; their habits are such as to preclude it altogether. —

Purging. — Where there is great costiveness, mild purgatives may be of much service, particularly where we suspect the intestines to be loaded with irritating matters; violent purging however is in most cases improper, as a diarrhœa sometimes supervenes upon it, which is apt to prove very troublesome, and often dangerous. — In speaking of the use of purgatives in this disease Dr. Potter observes that "although the necessity of a soluble state of the bowels is obvious in almost every condition of fever, it would appear from repeated observation, that cathartics are not to be ranked among the radical means in the treatment of this disease, & indeed are but feeble auxiliaries, except in such cases as are attended

with and f
Cold Affe
commend
Tyne, they
days; restin
Dr Ramsay
the result o
favourable
ever tried t
the diseas
have muc
only given w
and after th
him well w
the vis vita
unquestiona
Sofully empl
aspiration,
any instanc
the disorde

with and fomented by some vitiated secretion."—
Cold Affusions.— Cold affusions have been highly
recommended by Dr. Ramsay of New-Castle-upon-
Tyne, & by Dr. Gregson of Sunderland.— Dr. Armstrong
says; resting upon the recommendation of his friend
Dr Ramsay he determined to try the treatment, from
the result of several cases he was induced to form a
favourable opinion of the practice.— He adds "I have
never tried the cold affusions but at an early stage
of the disease, and on those patients who appeared
to have much constitutional vigour; and I have not
only given warm wine and water immediately before
and after their application, but dried and rubbed the
skin well with warm flannels, by way of supporting
the vis vitæ, and ensuring sufficient reaction.— It
is unquestionable that the cold affusions may be suc
cessfully employed in it when the skin is covered with
perspiration, & either cool or of an unsteady heat.— In
every instance where I have seen this application used
in the disorder in question the condition of the pulse,

and skin
station gre

Tepid

by Dr. Ann
of tepid w
dashed over
well rubbed
tion the pa
forty or fif
little warm
or three hou
time procure
restore the p
a large ma
tons, it will
repeated dose
the use of tep
Dr. Coxe re
cured of a vio
the experime

and skin have been improved by it, & the general irritation greatly diminished".—

Tepid Affusions.— These have also been used by Dr. Armstrong; he recommends "two or three gallons of tepid water strongly impregnated with salt to be dashed over the whole skin which ought to be dried, & well rubbed with warm flannels.— After this operation the patient should be put to bed, and about forty or fifty drops of the Tinc. Opii. exhibited in a little warm wine, and repeated at the intervals of two or three hours, provided sleep be not in the mean time procured.— This treatment will occasionally restore the patient without any other means, but as in a large majority of cases, it only alleviates the symptoms, it will generally be requisite to follow it up by repeated doses of calomel, & opium, which together with the use of tepid affusions will rarely fail".—

Dr. Coxe relates a curious case of a man who, was cured of a violent attack of this disease; by the pain he experienced in setting his leg, which he broke in

endeavo

No ci

importa

of the pa

over his

him will

resorted t

more mo

The feel

when he d

injuries

they profe

generally

litical us

tient may

enough t

In most

tion is pa

change of t

quently to

endeavouring to escape from his keepers. —
No circumstance in the treatment of this, is of more importance than a correct, and temperate management of the patient; to suffer him to obtain the ascendancy over his keeper, or, to resort to too much force to restrain him will be equally injurious. — Coercion should be resorted to as seldom as possible, and never until the more moderate means have failed of success. —
The feelings of the spectator will be often severely tried when he sees patients who have once enjoyed all the ease, luxuries which wealth can bestow, treated as though they possessed not a spark of human nature. It will generally be found that though from the long, habitual use of strong drinks the sensibility of the patient may appear to be lost; yet he always possesses enough to appreciate the conduct of his keepers. —
In most of our public institutions too little attention is paid to the proper selection of persons to take charge of the patients; and they are thus left too frequently to the brutal ignorance of men totally unfit

disease

on the ch
opinion
s to the ca
anthropo
eatures; a
welfare of
uppresio
Intoxica
the alar
ohibit ou
man may b
mmeation
y, to drea

for the charge. — Whatever may be the difference of opinion respecting the treatment, there can be none as to the cause of this disease; & it behoves the philanthropist who values the happiness of his fellow creatures, as well as the patriot who seeks the credit & welfare of his country to exert their influence for its suppression. — The facility with which the means of intoxication are acquired is the principal cause of the alarming increase of this disease in this country; whilst our Streets are crowded with shops where a man may become intoxicated for a very trifling remuneration we will have still to deplore its frequency, & to dread its consequences. —

Finis

by t
of ha
coer
affec
pati
patib
as c
their
sha
to.
con

by the tincture of hops in doses of half an ounce.

coercion is most prejudicial in this affection, and we should allow the patients as much liberty, as is compatible with their situation: and as contradiction frequently increases their watchfulness and irritation we should make it our constant aim to soothe them by address and conciliation.